

## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



62,79

# N O R T H E R N   P L A N T   N O V E L T I E S   F O R   1 9 3 2

By Professor N. E. Hansen

Department of Horticulture, State College, Brookings, South Dakota

March 24, 1932  
LIBRARY  
RECEIVED

This department does not conduct a commercial nursery, but propagates and distributes new varieties originated in this department or imported from similar climates of the Old World. In the work of originating new fruits more than 600,000 seedlings have been grown the past 36 years. The improvement in size and quality each plant generation is greater year by year. Hybridization and selection are the main methods of improvement.

The varieties distributed so far are described in Plant Introductions, Bulletin 224. Other bulletins are: Experiments in Plant Heredity, Bulletin 237; Hardy Roses for South Dakota, Bulletin 240; Bulletin 246, The Shade, Windbreak and Timber Trees of South Dakota; Bulletin 254, Evergreens in South Dakota; Bulletin 260, The Ornamental Trees of South Dakota; Bulletin 263, Shrubs and Climbing Vines of South Dakota (in press).

Terms: The money received from the sale of plants makes it possible to do the work on a larger scale than would otherwise be possible. Those who have followed the progress of the work for many years know the importance of ordering promptly, as soon as this list is received, as the supply of plants is limited. Terms are cash with order. No credit except to Government Experiment Stations.

## + OTTO APPLE

Offered for the first time. Seedling of Tolman Sweet topgrafted on Duchess apple. Fruit good size, 2 3/4 inches in diameter; Duchess coloring, with white flesh, pleasant subacid; quality very good. Season fall. One-year budded trees, each \$1.00.

## AMSIB CRAB

Offered for the first time. Female parent: Wild Red, a form of *Pyrus ioensis* from Iowa. Male parent: a *Pyrus baccata* which I brought from Moscow, Russia, in 1906. The name "Amsib" is condensed from the names America and Siberia. A good sized crab, about 1 3/4 inches in diameter, green and yellow, keeps all winter, with fragrant, wild crab flesh but neutral rather than bitter. It is only an ornamental tree at present, but it is the first hybrid of the indigenous American apple with the Siberian crab and has possibilities for the future. One-year budded trees, each \$1.00.

## APPLE TREES

A few one-year budded trees at \$1.00 each are available of the following varieties:

APPLES: Anoka, Caramel, Yellow Sweet, Lubsk Queen.  
CRABAPPLES: Redflesh, Olga, Amur, Alexis, Ivan, Beauty, Dolgo.  
SELECT OR HYBRID WILD CRABAPPLES: Soulard Hybrid, Mercer Unguarded, Wynema, Forest King, Kola, Giant, Mercer, Wetonka, Wecota, Wakpala, Chinook.

## + PROGRESS WITH PEARS

My opinion is that successful pear culture for home and market use is now possible for all South Dakota and the prairie Northwest, also for southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In 1924, I thought it would save fifty years of time by going to north Manchuria in the mountains along the railroad. I found the western limit of this northern type of *PYRUS USSURIENSIS* to be about fifty miles east of Harbin, where the temperature ranges to about 47 degrees below zero. The fruit of this winter pear is about 2 1/2 inches long and 2 inches across. The foliage



1961

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY



is very ornamental in the fall, due to the bright red and yellow color. I see no reason why it would not be a good shade tree for the lawn. It may be worth trying a few as a roadside or street tree. The value of this type of pear is the strong resistance to the bacterial disease known as fire blight which kills the ordinary pear. Stocky transplanted trees, each \$1.00.

#### THE HANSEN BUSH CHERRIES

In time this may become the name finally adopted for the select type developed from the bush cherries developed through ten plant generations from 300,000 seedlings of the native sandcherry, *Prunus Besseyi*, a low shrub of western South Dakota. At least 300,000 seedlings are coming on. In late years seedlings from Manitoba have been added. The seedlings vary in size and quality of fruit, but all are good for sauce or preserves. By the time one million seedlings have been fruited, I hope to have the large good quality type bred true to seed. The white flowers and glossy leaves make it desirable as a low shrub in front of taller shrubs on the lawn. See Bulletin 224. Strong seedlings, five for \$1.00.

#### NATIVE PLUM SEEDLINGS

Grown from seed of Yuteca, one of our best pure native plum seedlings which is described in S. D. Bulletin 224. One-year seedlings of Yuteca, 5 for \$1.00. The fruit will vary greatly in size and quality, but the trees will all be useful for pollination for the hybrids of native and Japanese plum such as Waneta and Kahinta.

#### ALIKA ROSE

First offered spring, 1930. A brilliant red double rose, which I brought from Russia in 1906 under the name of *Rosa gallica grandiflora*. Flowers large, fragrant, semi-double, with as high as 47 petals, with many stamens. Color brilliant red with no purple, mauve or violet red in it. It gets far away from the mauve pink of most of our wild prairie roses. A few plants on own roots can be spared. Plants each \$1.50.

#### SIBERIAN HONEYSUCKLE

Two-year seedlings of bush honeysuckle with yellow or red berries. First collected on the dry steppes at Semipalatinsk, Siberia, in 1913, by N. E. Hansen. Five for \$1.00.

#### THE HANSEN ALFALFA

Flowers white and seeds white. I have decided to give this name of the Hansen Whiteseed alfalfa of which a few plants were first sent out in 1926. (See Bulletin 224.) In the spring of 1931 I offered to send ten plants free to the first 300 applicants in South Dakota. Many more than 300 applications were received, so about 3,560 plants were distributed. I am trying to perfect the Hansen alfalfa as rapidly as possible. <sup>4</sup>/<sub>10</sub> Male parent: the Yellow Flowered Alfalfa (*Medicago alfalfa*) from Omsk, Siberia. <sup>6</sup>/<sub>10</sub> Female parent: the Cossack alfalfa. There are no seeds or free plants available for this year, but some strong transplanted two-year-old plants can be spared at 10 plants for \$1.00.

#### THE SIBTURK ALFALFA

This is a hybrid of the Siberian and the Turkestan alfalfas. The female parent is the yellow flowered alfalfa (*Medicago falcata*), which I brought from Semipalatinsk, Siberia in 1913. The male parent is the Select Turkestan alfalfa, remarkable for its erect vigorous growth, and which I brought back from my 1906 tour. Sibturk is the name I now choose for the Hansen Hybrid No. 1, described in Bulletin 224. This is a very hardy and productive variety, showing astonishing endurance in a field where it has been cut several years to use as a lawn. The seed is held tightly in the pod. Flowers variegated in many colors, with much yellow. Sibturk is an excellent combination of these two species. The name is condensed from the words Siberia and Turkestan. Seed per packet, 50 cents.



